

Assignment 4

Patient Care (continued) : Clinical Laboratory

Textbook Assignment: Pages 5-3 through 6-4

To answer questions 4-1 through 4-3, select from column B the statement that most accurately describes the term in column A.

<u>A. Terms</u>	<u>B. Descriptive Statement</u>
4-1. Interpersonal relations	1. Learned and shared behavior patterns and standards
4-2. Culture	2. How one responds to and regards others
4-3. Race	3. Inherited characteristics
4-4. Communication barriers inhibit the flow of information or promote misunderstanding and may consist of all the following EXCEPT	
1. decreased auditory acuity	
2. political affiliation	
3. age	
4. education	
4-5. The most common cause of ineffective communication and the most difficult obstacle to identify is the _____ barrier.	
1. physiological	
2. physical	
3. psychosocial	
4. spiritual or religious	
4-6. In the communication process, listening is a critical skill and can be improved by developing all of the following attitudes and behaviors EXCEPT	
1. minimizing distractions	
2. anticipating what the patient will say	
3. wanting to listen	
4. concentrating	

To answer questions 4-7 through 4-10, select from column B the term that most aptly applies to the event in column A.

<u>A. Events</u>	<u>B. Terms</u>
4-7. Developing a patient's history of a complaint	1. Contact point communication
4-8. Explaining the necessities and methods of personal hygiene to the parent of a young patient	2. Therapeutic communication
4-9. Providing self-care instructions to a patient released to convalescent leave	
4-10. Directing the patient to the pharmacy to fill a prescription	
4-11. The purposes of therapeutic communication includes all of the following EXCEPT	
1. assessing behavior and modifying if appropriate	
2. educating a patient regarding health and health care	
3. providing information on how to get to the appropriate clinic for treatment	
4. obtaining information to determine a patient's illness	
4-12. The medical treatment for an inpatient in a naval hospital is prescribed by	
1. the director of clinical services	
2. the clinical coordinator	
3. a medical officer	
4. a physician assistant	

Subjective and objective observations are essential elements in assessing an individual's health status. To answer questions 4-13 through 4-17, select from the kind(s) of observation listed below the observation that best fits the scenario described.

Kind(s) of observation(s)

1. Subjective only
2. Objective only
3. Both 1 and 2 above

- 4-13. In the emergency room, you are examining a patient who suddenly vomits and tells you he has been feeling nauseous for the past several hours
- 4-14. A patient claims to have swallowed many pills and complains of sleepiness and nausea
- 4-15. A patient complains of chest pain and difficulty breathing
- 4-16. On the above patient, an EKG is interpreted as normal and breathing appears better with oxygen therapy
- 4-17. When picking up a patient's dinner tray you notice that only the liquids have been consumed but the patient has normally been eating a full meal.
- 4-18. Reporting consists of oral or written communication. The patient's clinical record is the written report and serves the primary purpose of providing
 1. a subjective evaluation of the patients case
 2. medicolegal documentation in cases of malpractice
 3. a chronological record of care and the patient's response to treatment
 4. information for statistical analysis
- 4-19. When making a clinical record entry regarding a patient's pain, you should record which of the following elements?
 1. Location
 2. Quality
 3. Severity
 4. All of the above
- 4-20. Patient education is the responsibility of
 1. the members of the command education and training department
 2. only the physician and nurses for the patient
 3. all members of the health care team
 4. the outpatient staff and clinic supervisor only
- 4-21. The goals of patient health education include
 1. promoting patient self-care
 2. promoting behavior modification
 3. influencing a patient's attitude toward health and disease
 4. all of the above
- 4-22. The limitation imposed upon a health care provider are based on local regulations and
 1. occupational standards
 2. rate training manuals
 3. training and experience
 4. all of the above
- 4-23. In the health care field, accountability means that providers
 1. are held responsible for their actions
 2. must continue their education in the health care field
 3. are bound by a code of ethics
 4. all the above

- 4-24. Electrical and electronic equipment pose significant injury hazards. Authorized means to reduce this hazard include
1. repairing frayed cords with electrical tape to prevent shocks
 2. informing the staff of defective equipment
 3. having medical repair perform electrical safety checks on all new equipment
 4. using only two-prong, nongrounded electrical plugs
- 4-25. Skin contact burns can be caused by icebags or hypothermia blankets.
1. True
 2. False
- 4-26. One of the most frequent causes of fire is the careless handling of tobacco products. To serve as an effective safety measure, smoking regulations must be enforced by which staff personnel?
1. Hospital security
 2. Director of Administrative Services
 3. Area supervisors
 4. All staff personnel
- 4-27. Documentation and analysis of all accidents and injuries is provided to
1. forestall negligence or malpractice suits
 2. identify and punish the responsible person(s)
 3. identify and correct safety deficiencies
 4. all of the above
- 4-28. Environmental hygiene is directed toward producing a healthy environment and includes such practices as maintaining unit cleanliness and
1. providing for adequate ventilation
 2. limiting noise levels
 3. proper disposal of soiled articles
 4. all of the above

To answer items 4-29 through 4-32, select from column B the situational element that most closely matches the chain of infection link in column A as it applies to the following scenario.

A corpsman assists a medical officer to perform incision and drainage of a furuncle on a patient's leg. After the I&D procedure, the corpsman changes a postsurgical abdominal dressing on the same patient. A few days later, the surgical wound appears red and swollen and a culture reveals a significant staphylococcal infection.

	A. Chain of Infection Links	B. Situational Elements
4-29. Reservoir of the infectious agent		1. Corpsmen's hands
4-30. Mode of transmission		2. Patient
4-31. Portal of entry		3. Abdominal wound
4-32. Susceptible host		4. Furuncle
4-33. One essential practice of medical asepsis is washing your hands before and after changing a Patient's dressing.	1. True 2. False	
4-34. Minimizing the spread of an infectious disease can be accomplished by the use of isolation techniques that may include	1. limiting patient contact 2. establishing physical barriers 3. concurrent and terminal disinfection 4. all of the above	
4-35. The sterilization method of choice for most articles used in surgery is	1. dry heat 2. steam under pressure 3. ethylene oxide gas 4. soaking in glutaraldehyde	

- 4-36. An important step in using ethylene oxide gas for sterilization is
1. providing protective masks to the operators
 2. providing an aeration period
 3. including surgical blades and sutures in the pack
 4. ensuring adequate steam pressure in the chamber
- 4-37. Sterilization of individual strands of suture is acceptable for
1. all absorbable suture material
 2. all nonabsorbable suture material
 3. stainless steel sutures only
 4. both 1 and 2 above
- 4-38. Which of the following rubber products may be desterilized after use?
1. Disposable surgeon's gloves
 2. Latex surgical drains
 3. Surgical suction tubing
 4. Disposable urinary catheters
- 4-39. While adding items to a sterile you think you may have dragged the corner of a wrapper across part of the field. Your course of action should be to
1. do nothing. Wrappers are considered clean.
 2. tell the scrub technician so he or she can avoid that part of the field
 3. say nothing and continue with what you were doing
 4. dismantle the field and set up a new field
- 4-40. While netting up a minor surgery case, you notice that the instrument pack is outdated. You should
1. unwrap, inspect, and resterilize if usable.
 2. desterilize without unwrapping
 3. return it to the shelf and let someone else take care of it.
 4. use the pack since only the outside is not sterile.

- 4-41. The surgical hand scrub is performed to
1. chemically sterilize the hands and forearms.
 2. remove all bacteria from the hands and forearms.
 3. reduce bacteria to a minimum on the hands and forearms.
 4. remove obvious dirt and grime from the hands and forearms.
- 4-42. Transient and resident bacteria are easily removed from the skin by the friction created during the surgical hand scrub.
1. True
 2. False
- 4-43. Because of its nonstatic qualities, the most acceptable material for use in the operating room is
1. wool
 2. synthetic fabrics.
 3. untreated synthetic/cotton blends
 4. 100 percent cotton.

To answer questions 4-44 through 4-49, select from column B the nutritive substance that most appropriately corresponds to the functional statement in column A.

	A. Functional Statements	B. Nutritive Substances
4-44.	Required for tissue building	1. Fats 2. Carbohydrates 3. Proteins
4-45.	The most concentrated source of energy	4. Vitamins
4-46.	The most efficient source of energy	
4-47.	Essential for conversion of nutritive substances into energy	
4-48.	May be stored in the liver as glycogen	
4-49.	Do NOT serve as an energy source	

- 4-50 A diet adequate in fats, carbohydrates, proteins, and vitamins will always contain an adequate amount of minerals.
1. True
 2. False

- 4-51. All metabolic chemical reactions in the body take place in which medium?
1. Minerals
 2. Vitamins
 3. Blood
 4. Water

To answer questions 4-52 through 4-54, select from the basic four food groups below, the group(s) that most correctly applies.

- a. Grain group
- b. Meat group
- c. Milk group
- d. Vegetable/fruit group

- 4-52. A major source of roughage for the body is provided by
1. a
 2. b
 3. c
 4. d

- 4-53. A major source of protein and B-complex vitamins is
1. a
 2. b
 3. c
 4. d

- 4-54. Nearly all the body's vitamin requirements are provided in
1. a
 2. b
 3. c
 4. d

- 4-55. The treatment regimen for a medical inpatient will generally consist of all of the following EXCEPT
1. patient education
 2. diet therapy
 3. surgical asepsis
 4. rest

- 4-56. Therapeutic bed rest is prescribed for a medical patient primarily to
1. inhibit the development of circulatory problems
 2. prevent depression and apathy
 3. prevent further damage to body systems
 4. inhibit the development of respiratory problems

- 4-57. A health care provider can reasonably expect that all patients admitted for surgical procedures will
1. be very demanding
 2. be apathetic and passive
 3. exhibit violent behavior
 4. be fearful and anxious

- 4-58. SF 522, Request for Administration of Anesthesia and for Performance of Operations and Other Procedures is normally signed by a parent, legal guardian, or spouse EXCEPT when the patient is
1. unable to do so
 2. over 16 years of age but under 18
 3. over 18 years of age but under 21
 4. a member of the Armed Forces

- 4-59. Regional anesthetics affect a patient's
1. motor, but not sensory perception
 2. specific body part
 3. level of consciousness
 4. entire body

- 4-60. In general anesthesia, a stimulation of vital signs is evidence of a _____ level of anesthesia induction.
1. stage 1
 2. stage 2
 3. stage 3
 4. stage 4

- 4-61 Dropping a metal basin on the operating room floor may cause a violent response from a general anesthesia patient in
1. stage 1
 2. stage 2
 3. stage 3
 4. stage 4

- 4-62. In the immediate postoperative recovery phase, a patient's skin color may be indicative of all of the following EXCEPT
1. the patient's ability to recover from the anesthetic agent
 2. postoperative hemorrhage
 3. degradation of respiratory function
 4. the development of shock
- 4-63. When permitted, postoperative patients should be encouraged to ambulate to improve the functions of which of the following physiologic systems?
1. Renal system
 2. Digestive system
 3. Cardiopulmonary system
 4. All of the above
- 4-64. When caring for a young, otherwise healthy orthopaedic patient requiring immobilization, the health care provider can anticipate all of the following EXCEPT
1. symptoms of emotional stress
 2. frequent complaints of sore or aching pain
 3. periods of dizziness associated with disorientation
 4. a deterioration of skin tone and function
- 4-65. Unless otherwise directed by the physician, when one is applying a cast to an arm, the patient's wrist generally is
1. extended about 10 degrees
 2. in the neutral position
 3. flexed about 30 degrees
 4. in any of the above. Specific position is immaterial.
- 4-66. In the theory of death and dying, it is suggested that most people exhibit five stages. The stage where the terminal patient becomes concerned about the state of his or her affairs and family members is known as the stage of
1. denial
 2. acceptance
 3. bargaining
 4. depression
- 4-67. For most clinical examinations, the blood specimen is obtained
1. by venipuncture
 2. by finger puncture
 3. from an artery
 4. from none of the above
- 4-68. Using the steps below, determine the correct method for obtaining blood by finger puncture.
- a. Clean finger
 - b. Lance finger
 - c. Milk finger
 - d. Collect specimen
 - e. Wipe away first drop
1. a, b, c, e, d
 2. c, b, e, a, d
 3. a, c, b, e, d
 4. c, a, b, e, d
- 4-69. When performing a finger puncture, wipe the first drop away to avoid.
1. bacterial contamination
 2. clotting at the puncture site
 3. dilution of the specimen with alcohol
 4. dilution of the specimen with tissue fluids
- 4-70. How would a 5 ml blood specimen be obtained from a patient with an intravenous antibiotic being given through the left arm and blood being received through the right arm?
1. Multiple finger punctures
 2. Left arm
 3. Right arm
 4. Foot
- 4-71. A tourniquet applied to the arm during venipuncture should provide enough tension to compress the artery, but not the vein.
1. True
 2. False
- 4-72. The correct needle position for venipuncture is a _____ degree angle with the bevel _____
1. 30, up
 2. 15, up
 3. 30, down
 4. 15, down

- 4-73. The tourniquet applied prior to venipuncture is removed
1. just prior to needle insertion
 2. just after needle insertion, but prior to vacutainer activation
 3. after all specimens have been collected
 4. after needle removal
- 4-74. The part of the microscope on which the prepared specimen is placed for examination is called the
1. arm
 2. base
 3. frame
 4. stage
- 4-75. The total magnification available by using the lens color coded red is
1. 1000X
 2. 450X
 3. 100X
 4. 10X